CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1831. [NO. 754.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 during the year of subscription; or at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

BOOK STORE.

The Subscriber has taken a Store opposite the Market's Hotel, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,

BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831.

Cheap Goods.

HALE, McKEE & CO., are selling English Thread Laces & Edging, Bobinett Lace Capes Veils, Fancy Colored Silks, Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Bed Ticks, 6-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings, and many other articles

AND UNDER FIRST COST,

and will continue to do so till Saturday the 19th inst., on which day the Store will be closed.

November 8th, 1831.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

suitable for the season, of the most fashionable kind. Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the first quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line of superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this market, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

New Goods.

SHOES, HATS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamboat, a good assortment of men's, women's & boys, coarse Shoes, suitable for the present season, Cases men's drab and black Hats.

LEATHER.

Sorting, Harness, Bridle and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins.

Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards, wire Seives, Spool thread, Combs, spelling Books, looking Glasses, &c., cheap at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, by

AMOS KIMBALL,

Curtis's new block, north side Hay street.

Persons having Looking Glass Frames, can have Glass put to them by applying as above.

November 8. 53tf.

Private Boarding.

Private Boarding for local and transient customers, by

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831 53 3w.

CHEESE.

CHEESE for sale by the cask or retail, by

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Haymount.

November 6.—53 6t.

Notice.

I have appointed Mr. Hervey Leete my Attorney, to transact my business during my absence from the State. All persons indebted to the late Firms of Williams & Fenn, and J. Williams & Co., and to me individually, are requested to settle with him without delay.

WM. W. WILLIAMS.

November 3. 53-3w.

Sugar, Coffee, Lime, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, and offer for sale low for cash or produce, the following articles:

25 hhds. *prime* Porto Rico SUGAR,
40 bags Cuba COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 barrels tanner's Oil,
1 ton Logwood,
200 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

November 8, 1831. 53-2w.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employ and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. [52-tf.]

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden from crediting any person whatever on my account, without a written order from me; as I am determined to pay no debts contracted without such an order.

SAMUEL MALTSBY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1831. 53-3w.

To Tin Plate Workers.

I am in want of a Journeyman Tin Plate Worker, one that is fully acquainted with *all general work*, and at the same time a good workman and sober man: to such a one I will give *good* wages, and constant employment. Applications by letter, addressed to me at Cheraw, S. C., will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES VANDERFORD.

Cheraw, S. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 53-4w.

The Editors of the Petersburg Times will please insert the above twice, and forward their bill to this office immediately for payment.

Removal and New GOODS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the brick Store, foot of Hay Mount, lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Groceries, Iron and Steel, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cotton and wool Cards, writing and wrapping Paper, Crockery and Glass Ware, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, School Books, &c. &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash or country produce.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, 31st Oct. 1831. 52-6w.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov 1, 1831. 52tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Stock of Dry Goods,

WORTH $10,000, AT AUCTION.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co., having determined to close their business in this place, will commence the sale of their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods on

Wednesday, 23d November,

And be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The stock consists of a great variety of desirable Goods, among which will be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, Kersey and Sagathys, for negro clothing, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes and Ginghams, Linens, Lacons and Diapers, Tartan Plaid, Camblets, Bombazetts, and Circassians, Merino, Cashmere & Cassimere Shawls, black and colored Silks, worsted and cotton Hose, Bandanna and other fancy Handkerchiefs, Dunstable Bonnets, brown and bleached Domestics, &c. &c.—The principal part of which were purchased in New York and Philadelphia this fall.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52ts.

The Editors of the Miner's Journal, (Charlotte,) Yadkin and Catawba Journal, (Salisbury,) Hillsboro' Recorder, and Raleigh Register and Star, will please give the above two insertions, and forward one paper containing the same to T. S. & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 51tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Cheese.

20 casks CHEESE, just received per Steamboat Henrietta, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 26. 51tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following tracts of *LAND*, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1829, together with the costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a tract of *TAX.*

160 acres on Raft Swamp, listed by Wm. Martin for John M Shaw, adjoining the Lands of Neill B. Johnson and others,	$1 13½
50 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baxly, Carlisle & others, listed by Archibald Johnson,	12
320 do. on Raft Swamp, adjoining McLeod and McDougald, listed by Duncan McGill,	2 26
300 do. on Lowrie Swamp, adjoining McGill, Currie and others, listed by Duncan McDougald,	1 47
350 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Jenkins and Livingston, listed by John Lammon,	1 98
114 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining the Heirs of Alex'r McNeill and John Graham, listed by Daniel McNeill,	96
370 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining McNeill, listed by Gilbert Priest,	83
215 do. on Little Marsh, adjoining Currie and Monroe, listed by Matthew Puff,	1 26
385 9-10 do. on Cole Camp and Buck Horn, listed by William Wilkinson,	12½
300 do. on do do. listed by Henry Taylor,	89
200 do. on do do. listed by John Taylor,	48
400 do. on do do. listed by Mary Freemen,	48
100 do. on do do. listed by Thomas Loe,	24

The following Tracts are unlisted, consequently subject to double Tax, viz:

470 acres, supposed to be the property of John McPhaul, on Mill Swamp,
1150 do supposed to be the property of Mary E. Pope,
1300 do on Lumber River, the property of Jas. Lowrie.

A. S. BROWNE, *Sheriff.*

October 18, A. D. 1831. 51ts.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest market price will be paid in United States money for twenty or twenty-five young likely *NEGROES*, by the Subscriber.

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50 8w.

N. B. I can be found at all times at Mr. Millar's Tavern, on the Court House Square.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange.

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by

Fr. J. HALE.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good.)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

Lumber Wanted.

THE Subscribers will contract for the necessary quantity of Boards and Scantling for rebuilding St. John's Church, and enclosing the Lot. A bill of the quantity and quality may be seen by application to

C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE, *Committee.*

24th October 1831. 51tf.

Valuable Sugar Plantation AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 15th December next, on the Public Square, in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, one of the most valuable *PLANTATIONS* in that Territory, laying in Madison county, Township 10, Range 13, south and east, and immediately on the west side of the fine river Suwanee, about 15 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, consisting

Of 1165 1-2 Acres,

more or less, of as rich Land as can be found in that Territory, the growth of which consists of Live Oak of the largest size, Mulberry, Wild Cherry, Magnolia and Hickory, under growth Cane.

One or two spots formerly cleared by the Indians, have since grown up in 'Prickley Ash.' On the Plantation is a good Dwelling House, Store Houses, Crib, Stables, 8 to 10 Negro Houses and Blacksmith's shop. About 200 acres are cleared, and sufficient Sugar Cane on the Plantation as will produce 100 hhds. Sugar next fall. There is corn on the Plantation sufficient for 60 hands for one year.

The preparations for making Sugar are of the most extensive and valuable kind, consisting of cast iron Sugar Mill, the rollers of which are twenty by thirty six inches; four Copper Kettles, of the following sizes, to wit: 250, 375, 500, and 675 gallons each, with a two hundred and fifty gallon Copper Still and Worm; large Copper Pump, and other necessary apparatus for making Sugar and Rum in the first order—all of which are entirely new, and although not set up, the necessary materials, such as Furnace-Brick, common Brick, Lime, &c. are on the spot ready for putting all up in short time. All the Farming materials, together with a first rate Wagon and six Horse Team; Cattle, Hogs, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

Also from 20 to 30 very likely Negroes, amongst which are two Blacksmiths, one Cooper, and one valuable House Servant and Hostler. There are but two women in the lot, and the men are principally of the ages from 17 to 25.

This property was purchased after a careful examination of the greater part of the lands in Florida. Having so many good qualities combined—such as rich land, good water, healthy situation, immediately on a fine navigable river, which never overflows the lands, and advantage of sea breeze, are inducements which seldom are to be found in any country. The great quantity of Live Oak on the land, makes it immensely valuable.

Terms of Sale.—The Land and Negroes, Mess Kettles, Still and Worm, and Pumps cash; the Stocks, Lime, Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Horses, Corn and Fodder, Sugar Cane, on credit of 12 months.—Sale positive, and without reserve.

A. WATSON, Jr.

New York, 15th Oct. 1831. §51-6w§

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

Ohio.—The Ohio State Journal of the 27th ult., publishes a list of all the members of the Legislature, just elected, which shows a greater majority *against* the administration than last year. As it now stands there are in the

Senate—Anti-Jackson	20	Jackson	16
In the Representatives,	39		31
	59		47

Anagram.—One of the happiest anagrams in any language, is that which has been made from Pilate's question to our Saviour—"*Quid est Veritas?*" ("what is truth?") These three words make the following anagramatic sentence; *Est vir qui adest.* (The man whom you see before you.)

Exeter News Letter.

A Libel case.—There came on for trial at the late Guilford Superior Court, before Judge Norwood, a suit the *State* v. *William Swaim*, the proprietor of the Greensborough Patriot, for publishing a libel against Zimri J. Emery. The case occupied the whole of one day. Solicitor General Scott and Wm. A. Graham, Esq. were Counsel for the State, and Hamilton C. Jones and John M. Morehead, Esqrs. for the Defendant. The Judge having charged the Jury, they retired, and in a few minutes, returned with a verdict of GUILTY.—The Counsel for the Defendant moved the Court for a new trial, which being refused, an appeal, we understand, was taken to the Supreme Court.—*Ral. Reg.*

A new Source of Gold.—In the land of a Mr. Portis, in the vicinity of Ransom's Bridge Post Office, and near the place where the Counties of Nash, Franklin, Warren and Halifax join each other, a very rich deposit of Gold has been discovered. One piece weighing several pennyweights has been found, and smaller pieces in great number. It is said to be quite common to make $5 to the hand a day, and there are nearly twenty different places where the precious metal can be obtained in sufficient quantity to reward the searcher for it.—*Ral. Reg.*

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—By an act of our Legislature passed in 1816, amendatory of the laws respecting the trial of Slaves in capital cases, it is provided, "that in all cases of conspiracy, insurrection or rebellion of Slaves, upon the information and at the request of any five Justices of the Peace, of the county in which such conspiracy, insurrection or rebellion shall happen, it shall be the duty of the Governor for the time being, to issue a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to any of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, for the trial of such slaves, &c." we learn, that such application having been made to Governor Stokes, from the county of Franklin, his Excellency has, under the provisions of the above recited Act, issued a commission to his Honor, Judge Swain, to hold a special Court in said county, to commence on Monday the 14th inst. for the trial of *two* slaves implicated in a charge of insurrection or rebellion.

We are pleased to hear, that on the Edenton Circuit, where a number of arrests had taken place amongst the slaves on similar charges, not the slightest evidence was adduced to warrant the belief of their participation in any plot. Of course, there were no convictions.

In Northampton county also, two or three slaves had been imprisoned for trial at the late Court, but the Attorney General, deeming the evidence insufficient to justify an indictment, they were, on motion, discharged.—*Ral. Reg.*

Madawasca.—The Governor of the State of Maine has called a special meeting of the Executive Council, for the purpose of advising with them on the Madawasca troubles.—Important consequences depend on their measures. A writer in the Portland Advertiser denies a suggestion in the Washington Globe, that the Government of Maine had any knowledge "that there was a distinct understanding, that, until the question was finally settled, each of the parties should remain in the exercise of the same jurisdiction over such parts of the territory as was then held by them respectively."

This case has become the more urgent since the conviction, sentence, and imprisonment, by a court of New Brunswick, of three American citizens, "for conspiring to subvert his Majesty's authority" in those parts.—*Nat. Int.*

It has been several times publicly stated lately, that Judge Story has expressed an opinion that tariff laws for the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures are unconstitutional. As it is of some importance that erroneous impressions of this nature should not be propagated, we have made some inquiries into the truth of the suggestion, and we cannot learn that he has ever entertained or expressed any such opinion, or authorized any person to make any such assertion in his behalf.—*Bos. Daily Adv.*

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—It is impossible for us to describe the ludicrous and grotesque appearance of the militia men, who turned out for *inspection* this morning. We have seen sundry squads of the most remarkably attired of the soldiers, who have been taken out of the ranks by direction of the officers, put under corporal's guard, and sent off to be stationed before some church, or in some bye place. Great crowds are consequently attracted, and the populace are kept in a perpetual grin. All nations, tongues, tribes and kindreds appear to have sent their representatives, dressed in habiliments of every possible variety of which the human imagination can conceive.

We saw one man "armed and equipped according to law," with the addition of a large dried codfish hung on by way of a *sword*, and an immense wheaten loaf for a cartridge box, marked "powder." Another had a pasteboard helmet, surmounted with a sort of cock's comb, bearing the inscription "down with the militia system." But we shall endeavor to procure a more detailed description hereafter.

N. Y. Ev. Journal.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB
PRINTING,
Neatly executed at this Office.

CIRCULAR

Addressed to the Contributors to the Fund for the Relief of the Fayetteville Sufferers, by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

To —— ——

Fayetteville, N. C. November 14, 1831.

The undersigned have been deputed by their Fellow Citizens, to lay before you the annexed Statements of the amount of the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the desolating calamity of the 29th of May last, and of the manner in which it has been disposed of. They submit them, with the hope, that the proceedings of those to whom the distribution was entrusted, will meet with the same approbation from the donors, so cordially awarded to them by the recipients.

Another duty with which they are charged, cannot be so easily and so satisfactorily performed. The feelings with which they have witnessed the spontaneous outpourings of the benevolence of their Fellow Citizens, from one end of this vast Republic to the other, cannot be uttered. The accumulation of such a Fund as that exhibited by the subjoined Statement, unsolicited by us, and coming, in great part, from those upon whom the citizens of our town had no claims but those of suffering humanity and a common national origin, presents a spectacle honorable to the character of a great people, doubly grateful to the feelings of the recipients, and calculated to impress us more deeply with a sense of the blessings of the happy Union under which we live.

As many of the contributors to this Fund may never have an opportunity of witnessing the effects of their bounty, we cannot better express our thanks, and those of the people whom we represent, than by faintly sketching some of its blessings. The calamity with which we were visited was of an appalling extent. It swept from existence the fairest, the richest, and by far the larger portion of our flourishing Town. It left poverty and despair where opulence and content had long reigned. None altogether escaped its ravages; and few were left with ability to relieve even the pressing wants of the suffering destitute. Under these circumstances were the liberal hands of our countrymen opened; and the heart of the widow and the orphan was made glad. Instead of the ruin which seemed to impend over so many, and to paralyze their hopes, confidence and energy succeeded; and each one has been enabled again to enter into the competition with his neighbours for the emoluments of his wonted vocation. Extraordinary progress has been made in rebuilding our town; and every thing wears the appearance of activity and a determination to rise with new vigor from our ashes. To you, and to those who united with you in this labor of love, is this happy state of things mainly owing; and to you and to them we render the homage of grateful hearts.

Be pleased to convey to the community with which you are connected, our sense of the blessings they have, in part, conferred upon us.—And that they may be spared from all similar visitations, is the earnest hope of

Your ob't serv'ts,

JOHN HUSKE,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
THOMAS L. HYBART,
} *Committee.*

Fayetteville, North Carolina, October 26, 1831.

At a meeting of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May, 1831, in Fayetteville, convened by notice from the Police, JOHN HUSKE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and EDWARD J. HALE, appointed Secretary.

The Magistrate of Police, on the part of the Board of Commissioners, submitted to the meeting, a Report of the Contributions received for the relief of the Sufferers, and the mode of distribution adopted:—Whereupon it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, have discharged the difficult and delicate trust confided to them, of disposing of the Contributions of our Benefactors, satisfactorily to their fellow-citizens, and have entitled themselves to their thanks for the judicious and impartial manner in which they have performed a laborious and responsible duty.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That we feel sensibly and gratefully, the kind, prompt and liberal aid which has been extended to us in our necessity, by our brethren in different parts of the Union; and that John Huske, John D. Eccles, Louis D. Henry, John W. Wright, Edward J. Hale, Duncan Mac Rae, and Thomas L. Hybart, be a committee to make our benefactors the only return in our power, an acknowledgment of the obligations we are laid under by their humane and generous exertions for our benefit.

JOHN HUSKE, *Chairman.*

E. J. HALE, *Secretary.*

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, to a meeting of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May:

The Commissioners of Fayetteville, having made distribution of the larger part of the funds deposited in their hands for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire, deem it their duty to report to their fellow-citizens, in what manner they have discharged the trust committed to them.

They append to this report, a List of the Donations received in Money, Provisions and Clothing, amounting to $92,297 88. Of this sum, they have distributed $82,427 25. The balance has been in part consumed by the gratuitous supply of provisions and clothing to the indigent since the fire, and a part remains to be distributed when the accounts are settled at the Public Warehouse.

In making the distribution, the Commissioners have considered themselves as trustees, and therefore bound to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the intention of the contributors to the charity, both in the letter and in the spirit. This intention, as ascertained from the resolutions and correspondence accompanying the remittances, was the relief of the necessitous. It is expressly so declared as to about one-fourth of the whole contribution, and it is implied as to the balance. The relief of the poor and indigent was therefore the primary object of the Board—a class of sufferers, the aggregate amount of whose loss was small compared with others, but was either their little all, or such portion of it as left them necessitous. These have been relieved, in some instances by compensating them for their whole loss, and in others for such part as the circumstances of the case required. The residue was then to be distributed among those, whose aggregate loss exceeded $500,000, and whose necessity for relief was in various degrees. A division among these was to be made, by paying each individual an equal amount, or apportioning the relief to his loss, or by exercising a discretion in each particular case. The operation of the first rule, it was found would be injurious to the heavier sufferers, while the second would give to them an undue proportion, to the injury of the smaller losers, who were a majority in number. The latter mode was therefore adopted, and an apportionment made on the bases of loss and necessity combined. This mode of distribution involved more of labor and responsibility to the Board; but, considering themselves as the agents for others *dispensing a charity*, they believed they should best fulfil their trust in this way. To apply the rule [illegible] they have availed themselves of all the information within their reach, thereby to ascertain the true situation of the sufferers, and have then divided them [illegible] classes: first, the poor and necessitous, secondly, those who had still property of value in their possession, but were largely indebted, and whose means were [illegible] ished by the fire to an extent considered by the Board as ruinous; thirdly, those whose losses did not exceed their ability to meet; and lastly, such as were [illegible] dered to have something like competence left. Being thus divided, the proportion of relief to each class was increased in the ratio of their necessity, and [illegible] ance made to the individuals of each class, *according to the circumstances of each particular case.*

In the distribution of this Fund, the Police feel that they have had a difficult and delicate task to perform, and cannot therefore hope to have given satisfaction to every individual; but, conscious of the purity of their own motives, they feel confident that their well-meant endeavors faithfully to discharge [illegible] committed to them, will ensure them an indulgent consideration of any errors in judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of P[illegible]*

CONTRIBUTIONS, *in Money, Provisions, and Clothing, received by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, for the relief of the sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May, 1831.*

MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston—Contribution in Money,	$8,854		
Provisions and Clothing, estimated at	854 25	$9,708 25	
Stockbridge,		38 62	
New Bedford,		600	
Charlestown,		725	
Salem,		1,032 37	
Lowell,		1,200	
Gloucester,		488	
Newburyport,		324 33	
Bridgewater,		102 12	
Peters, Pond & Co., of Boston,		300	
			$14,518 69
MAINE.			
Bath,			125
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence,			2,067 64
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Portsmouth,			290
CONNECTICUT.			
Citizens of New Haven and Officers and Students of Yale College,		1,573 31	
Hartford, and Towns in its vicinity,		1,424 09	
Mr. Collins of Goshen, by John H. Hall,		5	
			3,002 40
NEW YORK.			
City of New York,		10,293 54	
J. D. Beers of New York, by O. P. Stark,		100	
Tredwell, Kissam & Co., of New York, by John M. Dobbin,		100	
Booth, Upford & Co. of ditto by Charles P. Mallett,		100	
James Hamilton & Son of ditto by John M. Dobbin,		50	
Thomas Wickham of Wayne County,		5	
			10,648 54
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia—Contribution in Money,		11,857 42	
Ditto in Clothing and other articles, value unknown.			
Pittsburg,		545 12	
York,		318 46	
J. E. James of Philadelphia, by James Baker,		10	
			12,731
NEW JERSEY.			
Newark,		522 12	
Trenton and its vicinity,		283 37	
			805 49
MARYLAND.			
Fredericktown,		458	
Baltimore,		5,762 79	
Annapolis,		300	
Mechanical Fire Company of Baltimore,		100	
Dorchester County,		80	
Taney Town, Frederick County,		100	
Cambridge Lodge, Dorchester,		20	
			6,820 79
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington City,		810	
The President of the United States,		50	
Honorable William T. Barry,		10	
			870
VIRGINIA.			
Richmond,		1,931 50	
Norfolk,		2,500	
Petersburg,		1,702	
Fredericksburg,		426 75	
Winchester,		274 50	
Falmouth,		125	
Martinsburg and its vicinity,		240	
Portsmouth,		383 75	
Portsmouth Naval Lodge,		100	
Lodge No. 1, Norfolk,		54	
Lodge No. 56, do.		50	
Richmond Fire Society,		117 38	
Deep Creek, North end of Dismal Swamp Canal,		101	
Union Church, Hardy County,		20	
Daniel Spaulding of Lynchburg,		10	
Isaac Van Meter of Hardy County, by Honorable Henry Potter,		5	
			8,040 88
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Raleigh,		1,500	
Wilmington—Contribution in money,	1,194 20		
Ditto in provisions and clothing, value of	100	1,294 20	
Newbern,		1,226 53	
Salisbury,		540 25	
Edenton,		438 10	
Hillsborough,		625	
Wadesborough,		131 50	
Salem,		380 57	
Inspector, Teachers, & young Ladies, of the Salem Female Academy,		170	
Tarborough—Contribution in money,	146 18		
Ditto in provisions, of the value of	176	322 18	
Concord Lodge, Tarborough,		50	
Williamsborough and vicinity,		123	
Lincolnton,		150 50	
Louisburg,		100	
Milton,		101	
Washington,	489 05		
Female Episcopal Working Society of Washington,	50	539 05	
Elizabeth City,		304	
Halifax and vicinity,	366 55		
Halifax Chapter and Masonic Lodge,	200	566 55	
Charlotte,		319	
Warrenton and vicinity,		240 55	
Oxford,		180 50	
Murfreesborough,		203	
Rockingham, Richmond County,		100	
Montgomery County,		106 50	
Winton, Hertford County,		26 50	
Smithville,		131	
Scotland Neck,		90	
Windsor and vicinity,		300	
Chowan County,		263	
Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of Chapel Hill,		89 80	
Laurel Hill, Richmond County,		58 25	
Carried forward,		10,670 53	59,920 43
Brought forward,			$10,670 53
Concord and vicinity,			75 [illegible]
Presbyterian Church, Sharon, Montgomery County,			12 [illegible]
Center Church, Iredell County,			59 [illegible]
St. Paul's Church, Robeson,			10
Churches in Cabarrus under the care of the Rev. John Robinson—provisions of the value of			42 [illegible]
Davie Dodge, No. 39, Woodville,			[illegible]
Williamsville,			20
George Pollok of Newbern, by John F. Burgwin,			38 [illegible]
J. Cobb of Kinston, Lenoir,			50
Thomas R. Borden of Newbern, by Honorable Robert Strange,			50
Amos J. Battle of Rocky Mount, by Louis D. Henry,			10
Jacob Conrad of Stokes, by James Millar,			10
John Moore of Rutherford, by David Anderson,			25
John Wilfong of Guilford,			10
William Stanly of ditto,			10
George W. Davis of Wilmington,			2
Carleton Walker of ditto,			5
Horace D. Bridges of Chatham,			5
William Headen of ditto,			5
A Citizen of Sampson,			1
Geraldus Toole of ditto,			20
Ollen Mobley of ditto,			15
John Elliot of ditto,			20
Colonel David Gillis of Cumberland,			5
Lauchlin Bethune of ditto,			10
William Murchison of ditto,			10
Daniel Shaw of ditto,			10
A. Craig of ditto,			2
W. Donnelly of ditto,			2 50
Rev'd Mr. McIntyre of Robeson,			1
Malcolm McNeill of ditto,			5
Hector McMillan of ditto,			2
Murdoch McRae of Cumberland,			2
Lauchlin Cameron of ditto,			5
Thomas Harrington of ditto,			2
Neill Buie, of ditto,			1
Alexander Elliott of ditto, Provisions of the value of			1
John Smith of ditto, ditto			28
John Hodges of ditto, ditto			32
Archibald S. McNeill of ditto, ditto			16
Drury W. Massey of ditto, ditto			16
Duncan M'Alpin and others, Robeson, ditto,			4
David Kennedy of Moore, a Rifle of the value of			22 50
A Citizen of Raleigh, by Charles T. Haigh, cash,			13
A Mechanic of Tarborough,			30
A Stranger,			5
From Wilmington, without signature,			3
Collected by William T. Owen of Sampson, (aged 12 years) for the suffering poor,			10
			4 65
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston,			4,552 37
Charleston Neck,			759 50
Columbia,			1,540
Camden,			550
Cheraw,			363
Georgetown,			500
Society Hill and vicinity,			222
Darlington Court House and vicinity,			150 50
Chesterville and vicinity,			180
Chesterfield Court House,			77
Sumterville,			36
Right Reverend Bishop England, of Charleston,			30
L. Ciples of Camden, by John Mac Rae,			50
Honorable J. J. Evans, Society Hill,			25
R. Burney of Charleston,			20
Mrs. McNair of Kershaw District, by L. Prince,			20
Charles Becks of Columbia,			10
A Citizen of Columbia,			10
From Charleston, without signature,			2
GEORGIA.			
Savannah—Appropriation by the City Council,	500		
Contribution by Individuals,	1,764 60	2,264 60	
Augusta,		1,200	
Macon,		205	
Milledgeville,		187 12	
St. Andrew's Society, Augusta,		140	
Allens & Paddock, of Augusta,		100	
Mr. Sibley of Augusta,		2	
A Citizen of Savannah,		4	
TENNESSEE.			
Baptist Church, Nashville,		35	
Samuel Rhea of Blountsville, by W. S. Mhoon,		10	
OHIO.			
Cincinnati,		1,007 22	
Chilicothe,		40 80	
Students of Kenyon College, Gambier,		25	
Dayton,		85	
MISSISSIPPI.			
Natchez,		949 50	
Jefferson County,		107	
Rodney,		63	
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans—Appropriation by the City Council,	1,000		
Contribution by Individuals,	3,930		
Ditto by New Orleans Mechanic Society,	120	-	
U. S. ARMY.			
Officers of United States Corps of Engineers, and Mechanics and Overseers, at the Fortifications at Oak Island,		128 50	
Officers and Soldiers of the Company of the 1st Regiment of Artillery and the Sutler, stationed at Fort Johnson,		67	
U. S. NAVY.			
Officers, Petty Officers and Seamen, on board the U. S. Schooner Porpoise, off Matanzas,		-	

FROM THE EASTPORT SENTINEL, OCT. 26.

Trial—Conviction—Fine and imprisonment of American settlers of Madawaska.

We have received the St. John's Courier, of the 23d, which contains an account of the trial and conviction at the Supreme Court at Frederickton of Barnabas Hannawell, Jesse Whetlock, and Daniel Savage, for certain "seditious acts, (as they are called by the Provincials) at the Madawaska settlement," which 'seditious acts,' our readers have before been apprised, consisted in *choosing town officers in the newly incorporated town of Madawaska.* The trial took place on the 15th inst. The defendants appeared without counsel. One of them, Hannawell, in his defence, said, "that having received the warrant, they were obliged under the law of the State of Maine to act; they would have been liable to punishment under their laws if they had declined. That in the situation of the country there was a difficulty on both sides, and of two evils they thought they had chosen the least, as they were led to suppose from what the two officers, Messrs. Maclauchlin and Coobes, had said, they would not be interfered with, so long as they confined themselves to the west side of the river."

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, when the defendants were asked whether they had any thing to offer to the Court, answered in the negative.—His honor, Mr. Justice Chipman passed the following sentence:

That each of the defendants do pay a fine to the King of fifty pounds, and be imprisoned in the common Goal of the county for three calendar months, and stand committed until the said fines are paid.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser (himself an able lawyer,) notices the presentment by a grand jury in North Carolina of the publishers of the Boston Journal, in what appears to us very appropriate terms. The course of such publishers, he says, "is that of enthusiastic fanatics, and this distribution of incendiary publications through the post office deserves no favor. But the creation of constructive offences, by statutory declaration, that an act violating no law in the State where it is perpetrated, may become a crime in another, and the perpetrator brought there for punishment, may lead to disastrous results in the progress of our Government. It is hoped it may be considered without connecting it with Jacksonism, Clayism, Nullification, or Anti-Masonry." The same Editor remarks, very justly, further, that even if the persons indicted could be amenable to the law of North Carolina, he cannot conceive "how a jury in North Carolina could find, upon their oaths, that Garrison and Knapp were the publishers of the paper sent there through the post office. It was not enough to prove them publishers of a paper by that name—the publication of the identical paper ought to be brought home to them. Then it would be necessary to prove that they sent it to North Carolina, and directed its publication there.—We may well doubt if the jury proceeded upon legal proofs."

A fashion of long speeches is a bad one any where. John Marshall, John Jay, and Oliver Ellsworth, the three Chief Justices of the United States, seldom allowed themselves, on the most important occasions, to speak more than an hour, and rarely detained their auditory so long. A lengthy speaker almost always becomes a proser. There are exceptions to the rule. Webster's great speech on the Constitution was not a whit too long. But I would impress upon young speakers the virtues of brevity and careful preparation—and in their delivery to speak slow and distinctly.

Village Record.

Episcopal Methodists.—From the statement of this body given in the Christian Advocate, their present number in the United States is, 518,114; making them out the largest denomination in the Union. Of this number, 71,589 are of coloured population, and 4,501 Indians. The increase of the past year was 37,114. The number of preachers is put at 2,010.

Interesting to Cotton Planters.

A friend, now on a visit to [illegible] Eastern States, has sent to us [illegible] the ship Dover, from Bost[illegible] specimen of what is called "[illegible] *ta Cotton*," a small portion [illegible] which is in the seed, and a [illegible] tion ginned; together with [illegible] seed taken from the latter, [illegible] may be examined at our [illegible] It is stated to grow *spontaneously* on the Coast of Peru, and [illegible] any quantity may be had [illegible] seed, at *one* cent per pound. Two parcels have been imported into Boston, one of which amounting to about 200 bales, has been [illegible] ned out by a common saw gin, some of it sold at 15 cents per pound. The other parcel is in the process of being cleaned by hand. It was found to lose about 2-3ds of its weight in the process of cleaning. The merchants interested in these importations, according to the statement of our correspondent, seem to think if the duty on imported Cotton were removed that a good business may be done in the article. The staple is so long, that none of the machinery at present in use in the neighborhood of Boston could work it advantageously. Our correspondent also states, that there is a quantity of seed, which might be procured, should any of our planters be inclined to try it.—*Charleston Cour[illegible]*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, Nov. 7.

[Intelligence to the 28th of September.]

The ship *Hogarth*, Capt. Allen, arrived this morning, having left Liverpool on the 28th. We have therefore, Liverpool papers to the 26th September inclusive, and London to the 27th.

The Russian official account of the Fall of Warsaw acknowledges the loss of from 4,000 to 5,000 men. A Hamburg paper states that between 30,000 and 40,000 Russians fell in the attack.

Another account, via Hamburg, states that there yet remains in arms a Polish force of 60,000 men, and that a grand movement is contemplated against the Russians. But of this there can be little hope.

It is said that the Russian Emperor seems disposed to treat the Poles with moderation.

The ravages of the cholera at St. Petersburgh had declined—the deaths were reduced to three a day.

The news from Poland caused great popular excitement for three days at Paris; after the commission of many outrages, the mob was dispersed by repeated charges of cavalry.

The Reform Bill passed finally the House of Commons on the 22d, by a vote of 347 to 106. It was carried up to the House of Lords the same evening, where it is supposed by the Liverpool Courier, that it will not pass, except after very important modifications in committee.

Constantinople.—The Turks did not attempt to arrest the flames during the late conflagration of Pera; considering the calamity to the Christians as a just retribution for the burning of the Turkish fleet at Navarino.—The conflagration had not affected business.

France.—We are glad to learn by the French papers, that the disturbances in Paris, which it was feared would terminate in war, have entirely subsided. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, on the explanations demanded from the Ministers by M. Mauguin respecting the policy pursued by the French Government with regard to Poland, terminated on Thursday evening, when the Chamber came to the following decision:—"The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the Ministers, and confiding in their attitude for all which interests the honor and dignity of France, passes to the order of the day." Upon a division, there appeared in favor of passing to the order of the day, 221; against it, 136—majority in favor of Ministers, 85. Thus terminates for the present, all the dangers which threatened the throne of Louis Philip, and which, at one time, were considered by far the most serious with which his authority had been assailed since his accession.

London, Sept. 25.

RUSSIA.—We learn by the French papers that a revolution broke out in the petty state of Neufchatel, on the 13th inst. The active parties in this affair were the country people. Three corps of 800 men, equipped and armed in the environs, marched against the town, and experienced no resistance. The magistrates, who had expected the attack, proceeded on the day before to make preparations for defence; but the people of the town, it is said, manifested no disposition to support the cause of the Prussian government. The Urban Guard evacuated the castle, which was immediately occupied by the insurgents. The Prussian authorities retired to Valangin, and the people appointed a Provisional Government.

TURKEY.—From Turkey we learn that a civil war is carrying on there, but the particulars, as detailed in the German papers, are confused.

HOLLAND.—Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Wednesday; "We consider a war as certain with the rascally Belgians, when the armistice is over; and the Dutch Government is now in a more formidable position than it has been for years past. Belgians will rue their temerity ere long, if the French do not again come to their assistance.

BELGIUM.—The Dutch and Belgian papers of Tuesday, contain little news worthy of attention. In the Chamber of Representatives, on Saturday, a vote of credit of ten millions to the Minister of War, after some discussion, was agreed to by the 62 members present, without a dissentient voice. However, therefore, the dispute may end, King Leopold seems determined to secure for his future defence the services of a well organized army, efficient to its object—an end which he is sure to attain by the industry and unremitting application which he has shown in the first part of it.

It appears that both Austria and Prussia have refused to receive the Envoys who have been sent by King Leopold to announce his accession to the throne, upon the ground of the Belgian question not being definitively settled.

PORTUGAL.—Private accounts received yesterday state that 100 persons, engaged, or attempted to be engaged in the movement of the 31, are ordered for execution by Don Miguel. Eighteen were executed on the 10th inst. on the Quay, within gun-shot of the French corvette.

The American Minister transacted business on the 23d September at the office of the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the losses caused by the conflagration of Pera amount to above 30,000,000 of Spanish piasters, (about 160,000,000 of francs,) or above £6,000,000 sterling.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 22d September last, to a merchant of this city.

"Sales of 3000 bbls. of Flour have been made at 25s. It is doubtful whether even that price could now be obtained. We have no expectation of *War;* nor have we reason to believe that the crop in the empire is below an average, and we know the supplies from the west will be large."—*Rich. Enq.*

FROM THE NAT. GAZETTE—EXTRA, OF SAT.

LATEST FROM POLAND.

By the ship Thomas Scattergood, from Hamburg, arrived at Philadelphia.

Extract from the Prussian State Gazette of the 18th Sept.

WARSAW, Sept. 13, 1831.

At half past 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, at the Jerusalem Barrier, the President of the city of Warsaw, surrounded by a deputation of the Municipal Council, offered bread and salt to his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael. It pleased his Highness graciously to address this deputation with words of peace, and he rode into the city at the head of the guards, surrounded by a brilliant staff. In Saxon Square, the Grand Duke, addressing the people, said—"Should any of the inhabitants of the residence have any requests to make, they will please address themselves directly to me." His Imperial Highness resides in the Royal Palace.

The Warsaw Courier, of yesterday, says that a cessation of hostilities will continue for a fortnight, until the decision of his Majesty can be had from St. Petersburgh.

General Cassimer Mulachowski has resigned the command of the Polish army, but still remains with them.

General Krukiwicki is still in Warsaw.—There is no positive information of the present residence of General Skrzynecki; the probability is, that he is in Gallicia, in the neighborhood of Cracow.

By an order from the Governor General, Count Witt, the National Guard, and all other persons in possession of arms, are ordered to deposit the same within forty-eight hours at the Arsenal, in the hands of the Director of Artillery, Brigade General Bontemps, under penalty of being punished by sentence of a Court Martial.

The officers of high rank, in the Polish National Guard, were presented to the commandant of the city. On Friday, the 9th, sixty of the Guard performed duty.

It is said that 1000 persons will be chosen from the members of the National Guard, to perform military duty in the city.

There are at this moment sixty Generals of the Russian army in Warsaw.

Fall of Warsaw.—It is now thirty-seven years since Warsaw fell before the Russian troops under the barbarous Suwarrow and other Russian Generals. In that siege Warsaw was defended by more than 100 pieces of cannon disposed upon 33 batteries.

"The Russians succeeded in their assault, and the Polish Generals found themselves unable to oppose with 10,000 soldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men. After a severe conflict of eight hours, the resistance on the part of the Poles ceased; but the massacre of the detestable Suwarrow, who from his habitual cruelty was selected for this service, continued for two hours longer; and the pillage lasted till noon on the following day. Five thousand Poles were computed to have been slain in the assault; the remainder were either imprisoned or dispersed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms; and their houses plundered by the merciless Russians, who, after the battle had ceased nearly ten hours, about nine o'clock at night, set fire to the town, and again began to massacre the inhabitants. Nine thousand persons, unarmed men, defenceless women and harmless infants, perished either in the flames, or by the sword, and nearly the whole of the suburb was reduced to ashes. In the whole of this siege it is computed that not less than 30,000 Poles lost their lives."

An English vessel, having approached too near to the volcanic island in the Mediterranean, is said by the French papers, to have been drawn into and swallowed up in the vortex.

A gentleman in New York whose family has made sad inroads upon his fortune by following the rapid changes of the style of dress, has requested the editors of the Courier and Enquirer to suggest the expediency of holding a Convention twice a year, to *regulate the fashions;* so that a lady's frock, which may be considered *exquisite* in June, may not be called *horrible* in July.

The Albany Evening Journal states that Mr. Slade, the Anti-Masonic candidate, has, on the fifth trial, been elected to Congress in the 2d district of Vermont, lately represented by Mr. Mallary, deceased.

"The whole Hog."—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday mentions that one of the men employed to clear the streets of swine, had taken a noble porker, but while engaged in tying the legs of the prisoner, the bristly-back animal seized the victor by the nose, and nearly destroyed that prominent member.

A gentleman by the name of Vandereer, who came passenger in the steamboat Thistle from New Brunswick yesterday, found when he arrived at the City Hotel, that his trunk had been opened and robbed of a package of money entrusted to his care, amounting to *seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.*

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Revenue.—The New York Courier of yesterday says—in the last fifteen days there have been paid at the Custom House in this city for duties $1,191,925.

Bank of the United States.—The Tennessee Banner says, if Congress had no right to establish a National Bank, because the authority is not expressly given in the Constitution, then the Legislature of Tennessee had no right to institute a Bank, for the Constitution of that State confers no such power, and yet it has been exercised, and with the co-operation of Mr. Grundy, of the United States Senate, who is opposed to the general institution! Nor is this all; the local Bank is considered by some as particularly objectionable, on account of its anomalous provisions.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1831

"Fayetteville Sufferers."—On the preceding page, the reader will find a detailed Statement in relation to the Fund for the relief of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May.

A few extra papers have been printed, for the accommodation of those who may wish copies of this Statement.

The Superior Court for this County, is now in Session,—Judge Strange presiding. We do not learn that any case of much importance will come before it.

At the Superior Court for Sampson County, last week, seven negro slaves were indicted for participation in the late plot, of whom two only were convicted. They were sentenced by Judge Strange to be hung on Saturday next.

The Wilmington Recorder gives the following as the names of the seven negroes condemned to be hung in that town on Saturday last, viz. Billy McNeill, Gummer, Billy, Adam, Juba, Peter, and Caesar. The sentence of Peter was commuted to transportation.—Mingo was indicted with the above, but no evidence appearing against him, he was acquitted. Jack Toomer, a slave, was likewise tried and acquitted; as were, also, Billy Baldwin, Archy Freeman, and Morris Cheves, free men of color.

The Legislature of this State will meet on Monday next. It will doubtless be a long and deeply interesting Session; though it will not be protracted as usual by repeated ballotings to fill either State or Federal offices.—The Convention Question, the Bank Question, the management of Slaves, and many other less important matters, will engage the attention and the feelings of the members, to a degree very unusual. Much and eloquent debating may be expected, which we have no doubt will attract a large and fashionable assemblage of visitors to the metropolis.

We hope again to be indebted to the [illegible] attention of a friend at Raleigh for a [illegible] prompt account of all interesting proc[illegible] and can promise our readers that no [illegible] be spared to give them early and [illegible] formation.

Georgia.—The Legislature of Ge[illegible] on Monday the 6th inst. In the [illegible] Thomas Stocks, the Troup candidate, [illegible] lected by a majority of *one* vote over [illegible] Wooten, the Clark candidate. In the Hou[illegible] Asbury Hall was elected Speaker, by a majority of 18 votes over John Bates. In both Houses, it was a trial of strength between the parties, and in both the new Governor is in a minority.

Governor Gilmer's message is almost entirely occupied with local matters, of which the Indian relations and the Penitentiary are the most prominent.

St. John's Church Fayetteville.—The new bell for this Church, cast at the foundry of Mr. Hanks, in Troy, is ready for shipment, and is said to be an excellent specimen of workmanship, and of a tone that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The following inscription, in raised letters, surround the bell:

"Tribute of love from St. Paul's Church, Troy, to St. John's Church, Fayetteville, 1831."

"In flamis perii. In amore surrexi. J. Hanks, fecit. Troy, N. Y."

The Latin inscription may be thus rendered:

I perished in flames. I arose by love.

Churchman.

From the Oxford Examiner.

"Our friend of the Observer may rest satisfied that we did not intend to impute corruption to his proposition for a "compromise" (if he likes it better) between the opposition parties—it was far from us.—Neither did we intend to enlist prejudice—we don't war with such weapons. Our paragraph was penned in a sportive mood, as appears upon its face.

"We will say to the Observer that we cannot support Mr Wirt, and for this reason: He comes before the public as the candidate of a party, whose avowed object we cannot approve. As the Anti-Masonic candidate he must be governed by the principles of the party—and those principles are based upon the proscription of a large and respectable body of freemen. We refer the Observer to the State of Vermont, the only state in which Anti Masonry has obtained the ascendancy, where the effects of the triumph of this party may be seen in miniature."

Is it too much to infer from the above, that the Examiner has become disgusted with the present dynasty, and only continues to adhere to it because there is not another candidate to its liking? It states *the* reason why it cannot support Mr. Wirt, and that reason is *not* that it likes President Jackson. We have expected nothing less from that independent print.

But we cannot see the propriety of the objection made against Mr. Wirt. There is not a circumstance in his whole life; there has never been a word uttered by him; and especially there is not in his letter of acceptance of the Anti-Masonic nomination, a shadow of a reason to suppose, that he would use the influence of office to proscribe any set of men on account of their principles, whether of Masonry or any thing else. One of the grounds on which we favor his election, is that his excellent character gives us every assurance that proscription for opinion's sake would not be the order of the day under his Administration, as it has been under that of Gen. Jackson.

From the Raleigh Register.

Bishop Ives arrived in this city on Thursday last, and preached on that evening, on Saturday at eleven o'clock, in the evening, and on Sunday morning and night, to crowded congregations. After the Sermon, on Saturday evening, 22 persons (mostly adults) were confirmed by the Bishop, and on Sunday, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to upwards of fifty communicants.

The services of the Church were particularly solemn and interesting. The preaching of Bishop Ives fully sustains the favourable accounts which we had previously received of his distinguished talents and high standing in the Church. It may, indeed, be said, with truth, that he is an eloquent and impressive Preacher; and being as agreeable and interesting in private life, as he is eminent as a Divine, he cannot fail to be highly esteemed throughout his diocese.

The following is an account of the number of persons confirmed in the several Churches which the Bishop has visited viz.

Oct. 23, at	Warrenton	19
25	Williamsborough	7
27	Salem Chapel, Orange	9
30	Hillsborough	30*
Nov. 6	Raleigh	22†

*Seven of the number confirmed at Hillsborough, were Students from Chapel Hill.

†Two of these confirmed in this city, were colored.

The Bishop preached at Pittsborough on Wednesday last, confirmed nine persons, and administered the communion to thirty-seven, of whom fourteen are resident members.

Nat Turner.—Mr. Phipps, as the sole captor of Nat, is alone entitled to the several rewards (amonuting in the aggregate, as we understand, to about $1,100,) offered by the Commonwealth and different gentlemen, for his apprehension: and we are told, that in this instance fortune has favored a very deserving individual—to whom, in addition to the pleasure arising from the recollection of the deed, the money derived from it will not be unacceptable.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

NORFOLK, Nov. 9.

The Murderer's Doom.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived last evening from Suffolk, that NAT TURNER was tried at Jerusalem on Saturday last, and sentenced, of course, to be hung. His execution is ordered for Friday next the 11th inst. We also learn that three other slaves are to be executed at the same time and place; one of them taken previously to the apprehension of Nat—the other two subsequently, and upon Nat's information.—*Herald.*

Mr. Gray of Southampton, [who was stated in one of the late letters from that county to be engaged in taking down the full confession [illegible]r,] was in Richmond on Mon[illegible] manuscript.—He was anx[illegible]ted there—but the Job Offi[illegible]cupied in other matters, [illegible]ndertake the press-work, [illegible] Mr. Gray proposes to [illegible]copies—It will probably [illegible] sixteen octavo pages—Of [illegible]ill be taken out. Mr. G. [illegible]ore to have it printed.—[illegible] (says the Compiler) from a [illegible] saw the manuscript, that the [illegible] of Nat Turner bespeaks the character of a great Fanatic.

Federal Court.—The Circuit Court of the United States for this District, will be held in this City on Saturday next.—Chief Justice Marshall not having yet recovered from the surgical operation, which he lately underwent in Philadelphia, will not, of course, be present. Judge Potter, the District Judge, will therefore hold the Court alone.—*Ral. Reg.*

About 4 o'clock, on the morning of the last Sunday in October, the dwelling house of Doctor Robert Dickson, of Jones county, was entirely destroyed by a sudden gust of wind. It was a large, substantial two-story building, but so violent was the wind that in a few seconds there was nothing to be seen but a mass of crushed timber, prostrate chimneys, and broken furniture. The kitchen was unroofed, as were also the smoke-house, a barn and two cribs. Among the eight persons who were in the house at the time, and whose preservation is almost miraculous, was a man charged with the murder of the late Spencer Conway. He adroitly took advantage of the confusion to elude the vigilance of his guard, and made his escape into the woods. Loaded, however, as he is with irons, he can scarcely hope to get off.—*Newbern Spectator.*

St. Clair's Defeat.—It was *forty years* on Friday last, Nov. 4, since Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated by the Indians and British, in the Western Territory, which *then* was a *wilderness*, but which *now* is a populous and flourishing part of our country. In less than half that time hence, the State of Ohio will be second to none in the Union.

MARRIED,

At Shocco Springs, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. JUNIUS AMIS of Northampton county, to Miss CELESTE HAWKINS, daughter of the late Governor Hawkins.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. at Bloomingdale, N. Y. by the Rev. Wm. Richmond, Mr. RICHMOND WHITMARSH, of Wilmington N.C. to Miss JOANNA CORNELIA, daughter of Frederick De Peyster, Esq.

At N. York on the same evening, by the Rev. L. P. Bayard, Lieut. GEORGE W. WHISTLER, of the U. S Army, to ANNA MATILDA, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel McNeill, of North Carolina.

On Monday the 7th inst., by the Rev. Elias Sinclair, Mr. JAMES L. TERRY of Wadesborough, Anson County, to Miss MARY J. AGEE of Little River, Richmond County.

DIED,

In this town on Sunday evening last, Mr. ISHAM B. FLACK, aged 19 years. His remains were interred by the Light artillery Company of which he was a member.

In this County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE CONNELLY, widow of Peter Connelly, aged 92 years. She was a native of the Island of Jura, in Scotland, but for upwards of 60 years a resident of this county.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; apple, 50 a 52. Bacon 9 a 10. Beeswax 16. Coffee 14 a 15. Cotton 7¼ a 7¾. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 20 a 1 25. Flour 4 25 a 4 75. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 35 a 37½. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a 78. Whiskey 50.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Nov. 9, Brigs Falcon, from Boston, Leopard from New York. Schr's. Senator from N. Y., Sea Flower, from Jamaica.

CLEARED, Schooners Louisa, for Porto Rico, Portrait, for do., Aldion, for Baltimore, Bahamian, for Nassau.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. PERRY informs her friends and the Public generally, that on Monday 22d inst., she will open again her *MUSIC SCHOOL*, which was interrupted by the late fire. Apply at her residence at the brick Row, three doors from the corner.

ALSO, wanted to purchase a Negro Man, raised in the country, and who understands the management of a Farm; for one who can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and industry, a generous price in cash will be given. Apply either to Mrs. Perry or to Mr. William F. Strange.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15th, 1831. [54-3t.]

Sugar and Salt.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
Received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 15th, 1831. [54-tf.]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

Just Received,

25 bbls and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

Removal.

J. W. BAKER has removed his Cabinet Shop to the lower range of brick Buildings south side of Hay street, nearly opposite W. Whitehead's, where he is prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch. He has received a handsome assortment of *MAHOGANY* and other Lumbers.

November 15. [54-4t.]

Pleasant Summer Residence
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I shall always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tLAp'l.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by Henry Sedberry, he will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 8th day of December next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) all that

Valuable Tract of LAND,

lying on the east side of Cape Fear river, known as Col. Clark's Plantation, formerly owned by H. G. Nelson. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Trustee.

November 15. 54tds.

Seasonable Dry GOODS.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

HAVE received by the schooner *Renown* and other recent arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a portion of their *Full supply of Staple and*

Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which will be found a choice assortment of rich and fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin Levantines, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss, and Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Nansook, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain and embroidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy pocket and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Bombazetts, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diapers, Whitney, duffle and point Blankets, red, white and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Toilinett and other fancy Vestings, ¾ and 6-4 blue negro Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Circassian Plaids, cotton Oznaburgs and cotton Fringes, ¾, 4-4, and 6-4 brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c., all of which they will sell at a *small advance* on the *original cost*.

Fayetteville, October 18. 50-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which are,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

UMBRELLAS.

We have just received from the Manufacturer, one Case of *SILK UMBRELLAS*, some of which are of a very superior quality, with neat Ivory handles, and will be sold low.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, October 18. ‖50-tf.‖

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed; I purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washington, New Hanover County, No. Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

☞The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 40-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN [illegible]

July 19.

GROCERIES

SINCE the Fire I have re[moved] the foot of Haymount, nea[r] Hall & Johnson, where I w[ill] Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common qua[lity]
10 bbls. ditto
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico [Coffee]
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very co[arse])
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 [illegible] blown ditto,
200 [illegible] best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older.

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4. 45-tf

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE,

August 16, 1831.

DESIRABLE Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig [illegible] and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq, of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *[illegible] in the State*, a most valuable opportunity for an investment. The only inducement owner has for parting with them, being *[illegible] in New York*, and cannot with convenience to them.

credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal purchasers giving bonds bearing interest payable in New York, and secured by a the premises. For further particulars,

JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*. &c.
Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

[illegible].—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

NOTICE.—Those persons

who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Barge's Hotel.

September 6, 1831. 44tf.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr. Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. §t29N.§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Back Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO

On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of LAND lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Civil and State's Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Do do Jurors do.
Do. do. Vendi. Expo.
Do. do. Writs.
Do. do. Executions,
County Ct Subpœnas, common & instanter.
Superior Court do., do. do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Prosecution and Appeal Bonds.
Warranty Deeds,
Guardian's Bonds. Constable's Bonds.
Administration Bonds.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNEILL

Having established themselves in the new brick building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from New York additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate in an advertisement. Among the Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linseys, Flannels, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL.
NEILL McNEILL.

Fayetteville, August 10. 46tf.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and commodious room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & [illegible]
Ashe Buildings.

September 27. 47tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business; they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & [illegible]

July 5. 47-tf

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M and 6 P. M. Those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same as early as present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 45

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c. various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Store of

HALL & JOHNSON,
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Sweet and W. Whitehead.

July 26.

SPLENDID ANNUAL

A few copies each of Boston Token, and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832, just received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

November 1, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13.

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Publishers' prices, by

October 18.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Carolina Observer.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING MR. CALHOUN'S APPEAL—Concluded.

C.—James Monroe to Gen. A. Jackson.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1818.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 19th August, while I was at home, on my farm in Albemarle; and there appearing to be no necessity for giving it an immediate answer, I delayed it until my return here.

I was sorry to find that you understood your instructions relative to operations in Florida differently from what we intended, I was satisfied, however, that you had good reason for your conduct; and have acted in all things on that principle. By supposing that you understood them as we did, I concluded that you proceeded on your own responsibility alone, in which knowing the purity of your motives, I have done all that I could to justify the measure. I well knew, also, the misconduct of the Spanish authorities in that quatter, not of recent date only.

Finding that you had a different view of your power, it remains only to do justice to you on that ground. Nothing can be further from my intention than to expose you to a responsibility, in any sense, which you did not contemplate.

The best course to be pursued seems to me to be for you to write a letter to the Department, in which you will state, that, having reason to think that a difference of opinion existed between you and the Executive, relative to the extent of your powers you thought it due to yourself to state your view of them, and on which you acted. This will be answered, so as to explain ours, in a friendly manner by Mr. Calhoun, who has very just and liberal sentiments on the subject. This will be necessary in the case of a call for papers by Congress, or may be. Thus we shall stand on the ground of honor, each doing justice to the other, which is the ground on which we wish to place each other.

I hope that your health is improved, and Mrs. Monroe unites in her best respects to Mrs. Jackson.

With great respect and sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Major Gen. A. Jackson, Nashville, Tennessee.

D.—Extract from General Jackson's letter of November 15, 1818, to Mr. Monroe.

"Dear Sir: On my return from the Chickasaw treaty, I found it necessary to pass by Milton's Bluff, where I had established some hands for the culture of cotton, hearing it had been laid out for a town and the lots sold, to have as much of my crop preserved as existing circumstances would permit.—From thence I took Huntsville in my route, and did not reach the Hermitage until the 12th inst. and on the 13th received your letter of the 20th ult.; from an attentive perusal of which, I have concluded that you have not yet seen my despatches from Fort Gadsden, of the 5th May last, which it is reported reached the Department of War, by due course of mail, and owing to the negligence of the clerks, was thrown aside as a bundle of revolutionary and pension claims. This I sincerely regret, as it would have brought to your view the light in which I viewed my orders.—The closing paragraph of that despatch is in the following words:

"I trust, therefore, that the measures which have been *adopted in pursuance* of your instructions, under a firm conviction that they alone are calculated to ensure peace and security to the southern frontiers of Georgia."

The moment, therefore, that you assume the ground that I transcend my power, the letter referred to above will, at once, unfold to your mind the view I had taken of them, and make manifest the difference of opinion that exists. Indeed, there are no data at present upon which such a letter as you wish written to the Secretary of War can be bottomed. I have no ground that a difference of opinion exists between the Government and myself, relative to the powers given me in my orders, unless I advert either to your private and confidential letters, or the public prints, neither of which can be made the basis of an official communication to the Secretary of War.—Had I ever or were I now to receive an official letter from the Secretsry of War, explanatory of the light in which it was intended by the Government that my orders should be viewed, I would with pleasure give my understanding of them."

E.—Gen. Jackson to James Monroe.

Hermitage, near Nashville, Dec. 7, 1818.

Dear Sir: I have just received your message to both Houses of Congress, forwarded by you, and have read it with great attention and satisfaction.—The Florida question being now fairly before Congress, I hope that body will take measures to secure our southern frontier from a repetition of massacre and murder.

From the report of Col. King, received and forwarded to the Department of War, you will discover that the Indians had concentrated their forces on the Chactaw Hotchy, which gave rise to the affair between them and Captain Boyles, which Col. King reports.

The collection of the Indians is said to have taken place at this point on their hearing that Pensacola was to be restored to Spain, and that the Indians have declared they will never submit to the United States. If this be the fact, and as to myself I have no doubt, as soon as Spain is in possession of Pensacola, we may expect to hear of a renewal of all the horrid scenes of massacre on our frontier that existed before the campaign, unless Captain Boyles, on his second visit, may be fortunate enough to destroy this operation, which you may rely springs from foreign excitement.

Col. Sherburne, Chickasaw agent, requested me to name to you, that he was wearied with his situation, of which I have no doubt; his age and former habits of life but little calculated him for happiness amidst a savage nation. But being dependent for the support of himself and sister on the perquisites of his office, he cannot resign; but it would be a great accommodation to him to be transferred to Newport, should a vacancy in any office occur that he was competent to fill. I have no doubt but he is an amiable old man; and from his revolutionary services, I sincerely feel for him. He is unacquainted with Indians, and all business that relates to them, but at the treaty, as soon as he did understand our wishes and that of the Government, he aided us with all his might. The Colonel never can be happy amidst the Indians. It would afford me great pleasure to hear that the Colonel was comfortably seated in an office in Newport, where he could spend his declining years in peace and happiness with his own countrymen and friends.

Accept assurances of my high respect and esteem, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe,
President of the United States.

F.—James Monroe to General Jackson.

Washington, December 21, 1818.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of Nov. 13, some time past, and should have answered it sooner but for the great pressure of business on me, proceeding from duties connected with the measures of Congress.

The step suggested in mine to you of October 20, will, I am inclined to believe, be unnecessary. My sole object in it was to enable you to place your view of the authority under which you acted in Florida on the strongest ground possible, so as to do complete justice to yourself. I was persuaded that you had not done yourself justice in that respect, in your correspondence with the Department, and thought that it would be better that the explanation should commence with you, than be invited by the Department. It appeared to me that that would be the most delicate course in regard to yourself. There is, it is true, nothing in the Department to indicate a difference of opinion between you and the Executive, respecting the import of your instructions, and for the reason, that it would have been difficult to have expressed that sentiment without implying by it a censure on your conduct, than which nothing could be more remote from our disposition or intention.

On reviewing your communication by Capt. Gadsden, there were three objects pre-eminently in view: the first, to preserve the Constitution from injury; the second, to deprive Spain and the allied powers of any just cause of war; and the third to improve the occurrence to the best advantage of the country, and of the honor of those engaged in it. In every step which I have since taken, I have pursued those objects with the utmost zeal, and according to my best judgment. In what concerns you personally, I have omitted nothing in my power to do you justice, nor shall I in the sequel.

The decision in the three great points above stated, respecting the course to be pursued by the administration, was unanimously concurred in: and I have good reason to believe that it has been maintained since, in every particular, by all, with perfect integrity. It will be gratifying to you to know that a letter of instructions has been drawn by the Secretary of State to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to a letter of Mr. Pizzaro, which has been published, in which all the proceedings in Florida, and in regard to it, have been freely reviewed, and placed in a light which will, I think, be satisfactory to all. This letter will be reported to Congress in a few days, and published of course.

On one circumstance it seems proper that I should now give you an explanation. Your letter of Jan. 6 was received while I was seriously indisposed. Observing that it was from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read, after reading one or two lines, only, myself. The order to you to take the command in that quarter had before then been issued. He remarked after perusing the letter, that it was a confidential one, relating to Florida, which I must answer. I asked him if he had forwarded to you the orders of Gen. Gaines on that subject. He replied that he had. Your letter to me, with many others from friends, was put aside, in consequence of my indisposition and the great pressure on me at the time, and never recurred to until after my return from Loudoun, on the receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, and then on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun.

G.—George McDuffie to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, May 14th, 1830.

Dear Sir: In answer to the inquiries contained in your note of this morning, I submit the following statement. I very distinctly recollect to have heard Mr. Crawford (I think in the summer of 1818) in conversation with Eldred Simpkins, Esq. relative to the proceedings of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war, and to the course pursued by the cabinet, touching those proceedings. Mr. Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the different members of the cabinet while the subject was under deliberation. He stated that you had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that had concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public opinion, thus anticipating the administration. On this point he remarked, that if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home. I also remember that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the sofa where Mr. Crawford was sitting, contained an article explanatory of the grounds upon which the administration had proceeded in regard to Gen. Jackson's military movements. Mr. Crawford adverted to some part of the article, which laid down a principle of the law of nations, if I mistake not, which went to show that a neutral territory could only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy, and added,—"Mr. Adams denies all that." He represented Mr. Adams as going much further in justifying Gen. Jackson than even Mr. Monroe, stating that the latter was induced to pass over the conduct of Gen. Jackson without any public censure not from a belief that he had not violated his orders and exceeded his power, but from political considerations connected with our relations with Spain. Your obedient servant,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

H.—Extract of a letter from the Hon. Robert S. Garnett, formerly a Member of Congress from the State of Virginia, dated Tappahannock, Jan. 12, 1831.

"My Dear Sir: A very extraordinary letter I have seen in the Constitutional Whig, purporting to give a correct account of the part which the several members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet took when the conduct of Gen. Jackson was before them, has induced me to offer you the following statement.

"Soon after Col. Taylor's election to the Senate, and arrival at the Seat of Government, we paid a visit to Mr. Monroe, and, in the course of the day, Col. T. desired Mr. M. to give him some account of the course that had been pursued towards Gen. Jackson in regard to the Seminole war, &c. In this conversation, Mr. Monroe declared that there had been no division in his cabinet, as to the course which should be pursued towards the General. This excited my astonishment, because, in a conversation with Mr. Crawford, either before the debate commenced, or while it was pending, Mr. Crawford had used this expression to me—"General Jackson ought to be condemned." I noted this expression down in a journal I kept, and subsequently repeated it frequently. Mr. C. Beverly told me that he had mentioned it to Gen. Jackson, when he was at his house in Tennessee, and, I think, said that the Gen. expressed much surprise."

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

Extract from Mr. Garnett's diary for the 1st February, 1819, referred to above.

"The night before last, Col. Taylor proposed we should go up and see the President, as Everett said he frequently complained of our not going, though we lived so near. Newton would not go, because he had to shave and put on a clean shirt. We found him in the drawing room, with Hay, Everett, Moore, and Findlay. M. and F. and E. soon went out, and so did Hay, who was going to Secretary Thompson's. The President then talked very freely about public affairs—gave us an account of the proceedings of the Government in relation to the Seminole war. He stated what I had frequently heard before, that the whole cabinet were perfectly agreed that he should not censure Gen. Jackson. It is, however, well understood that Mr. Crawford, out of the cabinet, used his endeavor to have Cobb's resolutions passed; and I could not forbear telling the President, that, in conversation with me about Cobb's resolutions, while they were pending, Mr. Crawford said Jackson ought to be censured. He expressed surprise, and seemed to look regret. He says the members of the cabinet are still in harmony among themselves, apparently."

J.—John C. Calhoun to James Monroe.

Washington, May 17, 1830.

Dear Sir: It has become important to me, in consequence of a recent circumstance, to ascertain whether Gen. Jackson's letter to you of the 6th January, 1818—I mean the one in which allusion is made to Mr. J. Rhea—was seen, when received, by any one except myself, and, if it was, by whom. I will thank you to inform me by the return mail; and, also, whether the letter above alluded to was before the cabinet, or was alluded to by any of its members, during the deliberation on the Seminole affair.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

J. Monroe, Esq.

K.—James Monroe to John C. Calhoun.

Oak Hill, May 19, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 17th, and hasten to answer it. I well remember, that, when I received the letter from Gen. Jackson, to which you allude, of the 16th of January, 1818, I was sick in bed, and could not read it. You were either present, or came in immediately afterwards, and I handed it to you for perusal. After reading it, you replaced it, with a remark that it required my attention, or would require an answer; but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawford came in soon afterwards; and I handed it also to him for perusal. He read it, and returned it in like manner, without making any comment on its contents, further than that it related to the Seminole war, or something to

that effect. I never showed it to any other person, and I am not certain whether it was he or you who observed that it related to the Seminole war. Having made all the arrangement respecting that war, and being some time confined by indisposition, the letter was laid aside and forgotten by me, and I never read it until after the conclusion of the war, and then I did it on an intimation from you that it required my attention. You ask whether that letter was before the cabinet in the deliberation on the despatches received from the General, communicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member in the Administration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the cabinet, nor do I recollect or think that it was alluded to in the deliberation on the subject. Had it been, I could not, I presume, have forgotten it. I received the despatches referred to here, and had made up my mind before I left home as to the part I ought to take in reference to its management, especially if I should be supported in the opinion formed by the Administration. That support was afforded it, and I pursued the course which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor and interest of my country, and the honor of the General who commanded. With sincere regard, I am, dear Sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

L.—John C. Calhoun to Mr. Wirt.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Circumstances which I need not explain, render it necessary for me, in self-defence, to call on you for a statement of my course in the meeting of the cabinet, in the summer of 1818, on the Seminole war. I wish you also to state, whether a private letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as described in the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during the deliberation, or whether any allusion was made to any letter of that description.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Mr. WIRT.

M.—Mr. Wirt to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday relates to a meeting of the cabinet in the summer of 1818, relative to the Seminole war. I should not feel myself at liberty to disclose the proceeding of any cabinet meeting without the concurrence of the President and all the members who attended it; but as your inquiry relates to your own course only, and I can speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ides thrown out for consideration, according to the usual course of the cabinet consultation, I think that, at the first meeting, you suggested that the propriety of an inquiry into the conduct of the commanding general; but I remember that the course ultimately adopted had your hearty concurrence; and I remember it the more distinctly because you mentioned it repeatedly to me afterwards, as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of the President, who suggested it. Thus much I feel myself authorized by the call to say of those deliberations. The circumstances mentioned in the extract you enclose, purporting to be an "extract of a letter from W. H. Crawford, Esq. to John Forsyth, Esq. dated April 30, 1830," have no place in my recollection. The letter from Gen. Jackson to President Monroe, therein mentioned, is entirely new to me. According to th the description of the letter, given of it in the extract, it is one of so singular a character, that, if it had been exhibited at any meeting at which I was present, I think that I could not have forgotten it.—The occurrence is said to have taken place twelve years ago. I kept no notes in writing of any of those deliberations, and am speaking merely from memory. But still I think, that if such a letter had been produced and read in my presence, I shold have retained some recollection of it; whereas it strikes me, in the description, as a thing perfectly new, and of which I never heard before. In the close of the extract, the writer says: "After that letter was produced, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the general, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent." I have no recollection that punishment had been proposed by any one, unless *an inquiry* into the official conduct of the general can be regarded as *punishment*. It strikes me, too, that if that letter had been produced, and Mr. Crawford had placed his implied change of opinion on the inference of acquiescence which he supposed the general to be authorized to draw from the President's silence, it could not have escaped observation, and such a discussion as would have tended to have fixed the occurrence on my memory, that the general had not asked the President for an acquiescence to be infferred from silence, but for a positive *hint* of his approbation thro' "some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray." Upon the whole, sir, if these things did really occur in my presence, I can only say that they have left not the slightest trace on my memory.

I remain, very respectfuly, your ob't serv't,

WM. WIRT.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President U. S.

N.—Copy of a letter to J. Q. Adams, 12th Jan. 1831.

WASHINGTON, 12th Jan. 1831.

SIR: A short time before the last adjournment of Congress, a copy of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the deliberation of the cabinet on the Seminole question, was placed in the hands of General Jackson, and became the subject of a correspondence between him and myself. In the course of that correspondence, it became necessary, in order to ascertain the truth or error of some of the statements made by Mr. Crawford, to refer to some of the other members of the cabinet, and I accordingly addressed notes to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, from both of whom I obtained statements. In selecting those gentlemen, instead of yourself and Mr. Crowninshield, I was not in the least degree influenced by any want of confidence in either of you, but simply by feelings of delicacy growing out of political relations, and which I trust to corresponding feelings on your part properly to appreciate.

I learn by a letter from Mr. Crawford, addressed to me subsequent to the close of my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, that he has written to you, and obtained your answer on the subject to which it refers, though he has not furnished me with a copy of his letter to you, nor that of your answer.

This step on his part has, of course, removed the delicacy which I at first felt, and which then prevented me from addressing you.

The part I took in the cabinet deliberations was dictated by a sense of duty, uninfluenced by either the feelings of friendship or enmity. That Gen. Jackson transcended his orders in taking St. Marks and Pensacola, I have never doubted, then or since. In my opinion the Executive neither did or could constitutionally give orders to take either of those places, or any other Spanish post. Under this impression, I was decidedly in favor in the early stage of the deliberation, of bringing the subject before a court of inquiry, but finally yielded my opinion to considerations growing out of the political aspect of the question, as connected with Spain, which were presented by you and Mr. Monroe; but, in yielding to them, I still believed, and do now, that, apart from them, and considered under the military aspect of the subject, as at first view, my opinion was correct.

Having thus concurred in the final decision of the cabinet, I gave it a faithful support, without however abandoning the correctness of my first conceptions. I make this preliminary statement in order that you may perceive why my inquiry should be directed only to what might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in which allusion is made to John Rhea, was before the cabinet, which, though not calculated to affect the question of the correctness of my course, however decided, from the prominence that Mr. Crawford has given to it, has assumed no small degree of importance in the correspondence. He, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such a one, he could find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out. In it Gen. Jackson approved of the determination of the President to break up Amelia island and Galveztown; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States. He added, that it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility of it on himself."

The object of my addressing you is, to obtain a statement from you, whether such a letter was or was not, before the cabinet during its deliberation.

As connected with the subject of my inquiry, I must ask of you the favor to furnish me, if you can with propriety, with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to you, and a copy of your answer. I make the request on the assumption that the correspondence can contain nothing that would render it improper that a copy should be placed in my possession. I would make the request of Mr. Crawford himself, instead of you, had I not declined all communication with him in relation to the subject of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and myself, except through the General, through which channel no opportunity to make the request has been afforded me.

O.—John Q. Adams to John C. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, 14th Jan. 1831.

SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 12th inst., and, in giving to it an immediate and explicit answer, I trust you will perceive the propriety of my confining myself to the direct object of your inquiries.

In the course of the last summer, I received a letter from Mr. Crawford, referring to the consultations of Mr. Monroe with the heads of the Departments, in the summer of 1818, upon the proceedings of Gen. Jackson in Florida, on the occasion of the Seminole war, and alluding to a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, which he stated to have been produced at one of those meetings, and to which his own letter appeared to attach some importance.

Mr. Crawford did not state to me the purpose of his inquiries, nor was I aware that any previous correspondence in relation to the subject had taken place. But as the contents of his letter appeared to me to be of peculiar interest to the character of Mr. Monroe, I answered him that I had no recollection of the production of such a letter as that to which he referred, and requested his permission to communicate his letter to Mr. Monroe himself. To this answer I have received no reply.

Neither the letter of Mr. Crawford, nor the letter book containing the copy of my answer to it, are at this moment in my possession, having left them both at my residence in Quincy. The letter from Mr. Crawford did not purport to be confidential; but, as it related to transactions sacredly confidential in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, I have not thought myself at liberty to furnish a copy of it without his permission, even to Mr. Monroe: the same principle applies to your request for a copy; but I will immediately write and direct a copy of my answer to be made, which, when received, shall be cheerfully communicated to you.

I am, with respectful consideration, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN Q. ADAMS.

J. C. CALHOUN, Esq.

P.—Mr. Crowninshield to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1831.

DEAR SIR: My recollection having been called to a letter received from the Hon. W. H. Crawford in July, 1830, wherein he asks my attention to 'circumstances that transpired during the cabinet deliberations on the events of the Seminole war,' and my reply thereto: It is proper for me to state, that I answered Mr. Crawford as though he alluded to transactions which took place while I was in Mr. Monroe's cabinet; but, since my arrival here this session, I learn, for the first time, that the cabinet meeting alluded to by Mr. Crawford, was held after I retired from the cabinet.* I left Washington, in company with President Monroe and yourself, for Norfolk, by the way of Annapolis, on the 28th May, 1818. Now, sir, I do not pretend to know one word of what was said or done at any subsequent meeting; and I do therefore disclaim and say that my letter in answer to Mr. Crawford must not be interpreted so as to affirm or deny any cabinet transactions which took place after I left the cabinet.

It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know nothing. It is a long time since those things occurred, and memory is treacherous; and that, I beg you to believe, is the only reason of the misapprehension on my part.

I am, with high consideration, your ob't serv't,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President.

Q.—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Crawford, returning his letter of 2d October, 1830.

FORT HILL, Oct. 30, 1830.

SIR: The last mail brought me your letter of the 2d inst. but post marked the 23d, which I herewith return. I cannot consent to correspond with you on the subject to which it refers. The controversy is not with you, but General Jackson. You, from the first, voluntarily assumed the character of the informer. Under that character only can I know you, which of course precludes all communication between us in relation to the controversy except through General Jackson. Regarding you in the light I do, you may rest assured that no abuse on your part however coarse, nor charges against me, however false, can possibly provoke me to raise you to the level of a principal, by substituting you in the place of General Jackson in the correspondence. Should you however, submit to the degradation of the position which you have thus voluntarily taken, and will send this or any other statement to General Jackson, and induce him to make it the subject of any further communication to me, as confirming in his opinion your former statement, or weakening my reputation, I will be prepared by the most demonstrative proof, drawn from the paper itself, to show such palpaple errors in your present statement as to destroy all confidence in your assertions, leaving it, however, to those who have the best means of judging to determine whether the want of truth be owing to a decayed memory or some other cause.

Having been taught by the past the necessity of taking all possible precaution where I have any thing to do with you, I deem it prudent not to deprive myself of the advantage which your paper affords me, and have accordingly taken a copy, as a precautionary measure.

I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

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* Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any cabinet council on the Seminole war. The first meeting on that subject took place on the 15th or 16th of July, 1818; Mr. Monroe having returned on the 14th, from his residence in Loudoun. The Nat. Intelligencer of the 7th July announced the arrival of Mr. Crowninshield at his residence in Massachusetts, on the 4th. He resigned in October following, without having returned to Washington. Nor could he have been present at *any* meeting of the cabinet on the subject of the capture of St. Marks or Pensacola, in which I was. The Intelligencer of the 29th of May 1818, announces the departure of the President, (Mr. Monroe,) Mr. Crowninshield, and myself, for Norfolk, before information was recived at Washington of the capture of either St. Marks or Pensacola. The two former returned to Washington. I proceeded to my residence in Carolina, and did not return to Washington until the 9th of July, subsequent to Mr. Crowninshield's arrival in Massachusetts.

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